

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Flow-through polymerase chain reaction inside a seamless 3D helical microreactor fabricated utilizing a silicone tube and a paraffin mold

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[Table S1] Some examples of previously developed flow-through PCR microdevices

Related references	Dimension	Material	Advantages	Disadvantages
This study	3D	Silicone tube	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple and fast fabrication</li> <li>• Small footprint</li> <li>• Use of a single heater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Height of the microreactor needs to be precisely controlled</li> </ul>
Anal. Biochem. 415, 87 (2011)	3D	PTFE tube	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of an integrated system</li> <li>• Low cost</li> <li>• Fast reaction (10–60 min)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of three heaters</li> <li>• Bulky</li> <li>• High power consumption</li> </ul>
Analyst 137, 2069 (2012)	3D	PDMS–glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of a single heater</li> <li>• Multiplex PCR</li> <li>• Fast reaction (&lt; 25 min)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated fabrication</li> <li>• Require calculation of the microdevice curvature for optimized annealing temperature</li> </ul>
Anal. Bioanal. Chem. 400, 2053 (2011)	3D	PDMS–glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of a single heater</li> <li>• Fast reaction (15–50 min)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated fabrication</li> <li>• Require a lot of punching for alignment</li> </ul>
Analyst 137, 983 (2012)	2D	PDMS–glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No use of a syringe pump for sample injection</li> <li>• Fast reaction (&lt; 30 min)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require two heaters</li> <li>• Designing of spiral channel structure to equalize sample residence time</li> </ul>
Sens. Actuators B 130, 836 (2008)	2D	PMMA–PC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved heat tolerance</li> <li>• Rapid fabrication</li> <li>• Low cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require high temperature for bonding PMMA and PC (165°C, 30 min)</li> <li>• Require CO<sub>2</sub>-laser micromachining for engraving on PMMA</li> <li>• Require complicated temperature control</li> </ul>
J. Micromech. Microeng. 17, 1810 (2007)	2D	PDMS–glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast reaction (8–30 min)</li> <li>• Low cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated fabrication of microheater and microsensor</li> </ul>
Chem. Eng. J. 101, 151 (2004)	2D	PDMS–glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reproducible results</li> <li>• Amplification of large size target (1,460 bp) possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated temperature control system needed (six pairs of heaters and sensors)</li> <li>• Long reaction time (85 min)</li> </ul>
Anal. Chem. 81, 302 (2009)	2D	PMMA–PMMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast reaction (17 min)</li> <li>• Use of a single DNA molecule for amplification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated design of the microdevice</li> <li>• Complicated temperature control system</li> </ul>
Analyst 136, 2287 (2011)	2D	PDMS–glass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple fabrication</li> <li>• Small footprint</li> <li>• High reproducibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of multiple heaters</li> <li>• High power consumption</li> </ul>